

privates shall execute, and return in the same manner, and subject to the same penalties and liabilities as provided in the case of other warnings and orders, and for any delinquency in this section aforesaid, amercement shall be issued by the adjutant, service made by the regimental quartermaster sergeant, and trial had by the regimental courts martial.

13. After two unsuccessful attempts, at as many different times, have been made by any company to fill any vacancy or vacancies in the officers in said company, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the regiment to which said company belongs, to appoint some suitable person or persons to fill said vacancy or vacancies, and the person or persons so appointed shall have all the powers and rights, and shall perform all the duties and be subject to all the penalties and liabilities for non-appearance or neglect of duty, pertaining to the office to which appointment is made, and shall hold said office until discharged therefrom as other officers of similar grade duly elected are by law discharged, or until said company at an election duly ordered, shall fill by election the vacancy or vacancies so before filled by appointment as aforesaid.

14. Any person who is, or shall hereafter be employed as an attendant of the inmates of the Vermont Asylum for the insane, is exempted from performing military duty, so long as he shall, annually on or before the first day of April, pay to the quarter master of the regiment within which said asylum is located, the sum of two dollars, and shall, on or before the first day of May, present said quarter master's receipt for said sum to the commanding officer of the battalion company within the limits of which he resides.

Approved Oct. 29, 1840.

AN ACT relating to sheep infected with the scab. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That sheep infected with the disease called the 'scab' shall be subject to the provisions of the seventh section of the ninety-first chapter of the revised statutes, and the owners and keepers of such diseased sheep, shall be subject to the liabilities and penalties, and be liable to be prosecuted in the manner provided in that section.

Approved, Oct. 29, 1840.

AN ACT in relation to bills of divorce. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That bills of divorce from the bands of matrimony may be granted by the supreme court, when the marriage of the parties shall have been solemnized in this State, and when the party applying for the same shall have been an inhabitant of this State before, and at the time of such marriage, notwithstanding the cause for such divorce may have accrued in some other State or country: Provided the libellant shall have resided in this State three full years next before the filing of such libel.

Approved, October 1st, 1840.

AN ACT relating to evidence. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

1. The Treasurer of this State is hereby made a certifying officer, and a certified copy of any record or paper belonging to his department, or which is lodged there by the operation of law, shall be admitted by the courts of this State in the trial of any civil cause.

2. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to furnish copies of all such records or papers to any person, and shall receive the sum of six cents for every hundred words, of the person requesting the same.

Approved, October 28, 1840.

AN ACT in relation to highways. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

1. No town in this State shall be indicted for not keeping in repair the highways in said town, unless the select men thereof shall have been previously notified in writing that the road complained of was out of repair.

2. The notice required in the first section of this act, shall be signed by some person residing in the county in which said road is situated, and shall be given to one of the selectmen of said town, at least fifteen days previous to the session of the court to which said complaint is made, which said notice shall bound the road complained of, and shall generally describe the defects thereof.

Approved, Oct. 26, 1840.

AN ACT in addition to chapter eight of the revised statutes.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

1. The sergeant-at-arms shall be entitled to receive from the treasurer of this State, one hundred and fifty dollars as a salary, during the full term of the recess of the Legislature, per year; and the sergeant-at-arms shall not be permitted or allowed to take any compensation by way of gift or otherwise, for such services, and shall at all proper and reasonable times admit visitors to the State House and grounds;—provided, this act shall not be so construed as to prevent said sergeant-at-arms from receiving compensation for his ordinary services, or for repairs, or necessary work, as provided in the chapter to which this is in addition.

2. If the sergeant-at-arms or any other person in his employ shall receive of any person, any sum of money or other thing, as any compensation for waiting upon visitors and showing them the State House and grounds, as provided in the first section of this act, he shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer of this State the sum of ten dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered in an action of debt founded on this statute, in the name of the treasurer of the State, before any court proper to try the same.

Approved, Oct. 29, 1840.

AN ACT extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

1. All prosecutions of a criminal nature for any of the crimes described in the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, and twenty-fifth sections of chap. ninety-five, and in the first and tenth sections of chapter ninety-eight; also in the fifth and seventh sections of chapter eighty-two, of the revised statutes, may be tried and determined by any Justice of the Peace within the county where the offence is committed. And any Justice before whom such prosecution is tried, may sen-

tence the offender to pay a fine in a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, and may issue a warrant to carry his judgment into effect, in case no appeal is taken.

2. Any Justice before whom any prosecution is commenced for either of the crimes mentioned in any one of the sections of the revised statutes, included in the first section of this act, may, if in his discretion the public good requires it, bind over the respondent, with sufficient sureties, for trial, by the county court, and in case such sureties are not furnished, to commit the respondent to jail.

Approved, Oct. 29, 1840.

AN ACT in addition to section fourteen, chapter twenty-six of the revised statutes.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That all suits hereafter brought before a Justice of the Peace, where the defendant shall reside without this State, may be brought and tried in the town where the plaintiff resides, or in the town where service is made on defendant.

Approved, Oct. 29, 1840.

AN ACT in addition to chapter eighth of the revised statutes.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the auditor of accounts is authorized to draw orders on the treasurer, for such sums of money in favor of any town, as shall be necessary to correct any error in the state tax, arising from a mistake in the grand list of such town.

Approved, Oct. 29, 1840.

The Spirit Of The Age.

To check ACHILLES and to rescue TRIST.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1840.

On outside—The Mistake—The Tournament—Ethan Allen—Laws of Vermont—Anecdotes, &c.

WOOD! WOOD!!

Our subscribers may bring us any quantity of wood they please. We can find use for it this winter.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

We have no wish to urge upon our papers, throughout the country, a war of bitterness and illiberality on the one hand, and hostility on the other. But we do urge upon them that they fall not into apathy and supineness; that they keep the great principles of the democratic party before the people; that by their zeal and energy they allow not the people for one moment to imagine or dream that the party are disheartened or intimidated. The federalists declare now that there is to be an amalgamation of parties; that the democrats will abandon their old ground, and that the lines of demarcation between the democratic and federal parties, drawn by JEFFERSON and MADISON, is to be obliterated forever. Let not a democrat in the Republic believe such falsehoods. The father of lies himself, steeped as he in blackness, could not invent a more base and villainous. On the democratic papers the people depend for the contradiction of this and similar falsehoods. On the democratic press the people depend for light to lead them securely through the deep and mighty struggle that is, even now, upon us. Bear hard up! Do not let the winds flap your idle sails a moment, day nor night. "ETERNAL vigilance is the price of liberty."

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.

We shall publish next week, the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, so called, followed by Mr. Madison's report. It would seem proper now, that the old federal party have obtained the ascendancy once more, that we refer to the great distinctive principles of the two parties, as laid down by Jefferson, Madison, Taylor, the fathers of the democratic party.

We ask for the Resolutions and Report, when they appear, a calm, candid and thorough perusal, by all parties. The excitement of the election, having, in a great measure, passed by, people may, if they will, read soberly and judiciously.

We are indebted to that most powerful paper, the *Richmond Enquirer*, for the articles to which we have alluded. All praise is due that noble paper. We have only to say to its veteran editor, lead on! The fire and enthusiasm of our young blood which defeat, insult, and contumely cannot check or chill, shall second the experience and deliberation of his mature age. Lead on! there is one, at the least, who will follow.

THE BEACON LIGHTS.

ILLINOIS,
MISSOURI,
ARKANSAS,
ALABAMA,
VIRGINIA,
NEW HAMPSHIRE,
SOUTH CAROLINA,

Let the democracy of the Union keep their eyes upon the beacon lights, and fear not.

We see some of our exchange papers are discussing the question of the next democratic candidate for the Presidency. Our opinion is that this is not a reasonable time for such a discussion. We think that circumstances, which cannot now be foreseen, or controlled, will have much bearing upon the course of the democratic party in relation to any future nominations. In our opinion we shall do much better to keep up our organization, watch the movements of the enemy, and be ready for the great contest, and let the question of what man shall be selected with whom to identify our principles rest for the present, at least.

Col. Miller has been lecturing upon Abolitionism in this village, this week.

We advise the Col. the next time he may conclude to favor us with a visit, to go up on to Mount Tom and whistle against the north wind. His reception would hardly be cooler, or the result of his labors less flattering.

The truth is, the "handmaid" of Federalism is not in very high repute in this section.

Those of our friends who receive the *Age* before Thanksgiving day, must be thankful for what they are going to have, and those who receive it after, for what they have had.

The "white-curd of ass's milk" who edits the *Richmond Star*, seems to be extremely desirous of getting into notice, in some way, reputable or disreputable, it is all the same to him.

A late paper of his contained the following:

"MONSTROUS.—The Woodstock (Vt.) Spirit of the Age has discovered that Harrison has been carried into the presidency by illegal votes. To prove this proposition, it quotes an unsustained case where the enormous number of ten false votes were said to have been attempted to be polled.—How monstrous are the frauds of these wicked whigs! The readers of that paper must be greedy if they swallow such food."

The case which we stated, was one where ten illegal votes were polled. Try again, corporal.

OCUPATIONS.

There is not a more foolish notion afloat in the world, than the one that it is the occupation that gives character to a man. One occupation, as the means of 'getting a living,' as the phrase goes, is precisely as high and creditable as another, provided that it be honorable, and in accordance with the laws of God and man. The man who holds the plough, hammers his iron, or drives his peg, to support himself and his family, with the necessities and comforts of life, is not a whit below the one who measures tape behind the counter, mystifies the law at the bar or presides at the councils of a nation. There is a vulgar and most pernicious feeling abroad in the community on this subject.—Fathers must educate their sons for one of what is called 'the learned professions.' Mothers, must marry their daughters, to a lawyer, a doctor, a clergyman, or a merchant. Horror! The good lady would as soon think of marrying her beautiful daughter to a Winnebago, as to a homely, industrious and honorable mechanic. Why, the family would be disgraced, the name dishonored.—No! no! The business of a carpenter, a blacksmith or a farmer, is not so respectable as that of shaving noses, drawing stolidity from the desk, peddling rotten wood for pills, or selling snuff and tobacco. And yet, the duties of all the learned professions, as well as those of a mercantile life, are performed, for the same reason that the shoemaker waxes his thread, and the farmer plants his potatoes, viz. to obtain a living! Still, a set of miserable, upstart fools, who are almost universally low-bred people themselves, people who have begun life in the ditch, endeavor to establish in society artificial distinctions, distinctions which they vainly hope will elevate them above the common mass from which they were taken, and give to them, an importance which innate worth and honesty could not command for them. Labor is labor. Honest labor is honest labor. Honest and honorable labor are the same whether performed by the king or the beggar, and is just as honorable in one as the other. It is true, that all men, by habit and by taste are not fitted to pursue the same vocations, and that there are natural divisions, not distinctions, as the word is commonly used, created by habit and taste. This is as it should be, and fits us for a discharge of all the peculiar duties that devolve upon us as members of society. But to say, that because a man performs any given duty, however humble, though necessary that duty may be, necessarily degrades him, or renders him less meritorious, than his neighbor, who performs another duty, yet not more faithfully; is to say that we still adhere to the anarchical principles of the old world.

Let the father educate his son to some honorable calling, and if he have a predilection for any particular business, as is often the case, let him follow it, if it be possible—it is the man that ennoble the business, not the business that ennoble the man—and not spend a thought upon the distinctions of occupations, honorable and honest, that fools have attempted to build up. Let children be taught to be honorable, honest and upright, to set a proper value upon the riches of a world that is only, at best, a bubble, blown into existence to-day, to burst to-morrow, and to understand that the only true and real distinctions in society are those of virtue and vice, and that the only true and enduring riches are an intellect duly cultivated, affections schooled, and a heart that knows no guile.

We have had "a snap" of cold weather this week. We shall be quite likely to have another about January, '41.

The December number of the *Ladies Companion*, is received in good season. This number is another entirely original one, and contains a beautiful plate, 'The young destructive,' engraved by DICK, expressly for the *Companion*.

Among the contributors, we notice H. W. Herbert, Prof. Ingraham, Miss A. D. Woodbridge, Miss Osmond, Miss Stephens, and others, distinguished as elegant a spirited writers.

Congress will commence its session at Washington, on Monday next, the first Monday in Dec.

The *Picayune* says that "the wonderful *India Rubber Boy*, whose feats, to be believed, must be witnessed, will appear before a Savannah audience this evening, for their amusement."

You get out Pic, who upon earth will believe that story.

Some of our exchange papers are reading long lectures to the girls about tight-lacing. Say not a word gentlemen. None but fools ever kill themselves by tight-lacing and the sooner we get rid of them the better. Theirs our sentiments.

Dumplings are considered best when red.—*Boston Times*.

They are better when eaten hot.—*Phil. Times*. No, they are better when eaten hot.

THOMAS STORROW BROWN, Esq., has assumed the editorial department of the *Florida Herald*.

The federalists, in 1841 will be O. K. (*Oil Kneeling*); in '42 K. G. (*Konsiderable Gouty*); in '43, K. K. (*Kursedly Konfused*); and in '44, O. T. H. (*Oil Travelling Home*).

The democrats, in 1841 will be O. K. (*Oil Kneeling*); in '42, K. G. (*Keeping Guard*); in '43, K. K. (*Konsiderable Komig*); and in '44, O. T. H. (*Oil Top of the Heap*).

COL. CHAS. McCLEURE was elected to Congress from the Cumberland District (Pa.) on the 20th inst. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Ramsey, who it will be recollected committed suicide.

From the *Richmond Enquirer*.

NOTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

As Gen. Harrison is likely to be the President of the United States, it may be as well to lift another corner of the curtain, and tell even some of his friends of some of the mysteries of finance which he has supported in past times. It is wonderful what a metamorphosis he has undergone. He seems indeed to be all things to all men. He may be found on most sides of most questions—though his popularity points now, and has generally done so, to the federal polar star. The following singular development is new to the whigs; and, indeed, has never been made public during the whole course of the recent agitated campaign. But, as General Harrison is now likely to occupy the white house, his recent elevation imports an additional consequence to all his past, though diversified opinions: Extracts from Gen. Harrison's Address "to the electors of Hamilton county," Cincinnati, Oct. 6th.

"I consider it, however, the duty of every person who is held up as a candidate to represent any portion of his fellow citizens, to disclose to them his sentiments upon any subject which involves their interests, that they may be better enabled to judge of his fitness to serve them. Upon this principle I have been ever ready to give such explanation, not only to a collected body of citizens, but even if properly called on, to a single elector. No man in this free country, who is a candidate for the suffrages of the people, has a right to complain of any investigation of his political principles—of any scrutiny of his public conduct and character, if fairly and candidly conducted; but he has a right to complain of a general denunciation, bottomed upon no crime or even error in his conduct, or for the supposed possession of opinions which the slightest investigation would have shown that he never entertained. Such has been the conduct pursued towards me, and which has compelled me to make this appeal to my fellow citizens."

[How far the orator *Mum* has redeemed this pledge, by declining to answer all questions to friend or foe, except such as are to be confined to the private eye, the deponent saith not.]

Again.—"My opinion upon the subject of banking generally, is not very different from that expressed in the resolutions. Could I, without a violation of a compact, destroy every bank in the U. S., and substitute in the place of their paper, a metallic currency equal to our necessities, I would do it to-morrow. I have never yet met with a man who was more opposed to the establishment of the Bank of the U. S. than I was; and, yet I am a director of one of its branches. In the course of the last session, I voted to put it down in every shape in which it appeared; and yet I am a branch director. I used all the influence in my power to induce the Secretary of the Treasury to take the deposits from the branch bank in this city, and place them in a bank in which I had not a cent of interest; and yet I am a branch bank director. Is this conduct unbecomingly to the authors of the resolutions? Charity forbids me to suppose that it is. If, then, they can find the solution within their own bosoms, why should they suppose that other men are not as honest as themselves, and that a man's being a bank director shuts his heart to every noble and honest feeling, and would cause him to violate a duty second only to that which he owes to his God—his duty to his country. I have said that I was opposed to banking institutions generally, and particularly the Bank of the U. S. In the latter, I view an institution which may be converted into an immense political engine to strengthen the arm of the general government, and which may at some future day be used to oppress and break down all state governments."

"And yet" the General, who plays all such parts, not only at different times, but what is more paradoxical, at the same time, is now willing to sign a bank bill of the U. S., although it is contrary to the constitution, which he will swear to support; and although it may "at some future time be used to oppress and break down the state governments." Aye, a second Daniel come to judgment!

And reader! What say you to this? You have seen Gen. Harrison come out, and declare upon abstract grounds in favor of "a metallic currency equal to our necessities"—partaking somewhat of the odor of the sub-Treasury system. But in the course of the same address, what do we see him recommend? See, sirs, in the following precious morsel a favorite nostrum: "I again recur to the question, what are the remedies for the present distress? My opinion is, that they are to be found in the general government—who should (by an issue of bills of credit, or some such means) provide a circulating medium," &c. &c. This is indeed a precious measure. Government or treasury bills, to supply a circulating medium; no doubt whether they be convertible, or not! And yet this is the profound political economist, whom his friends have been so anxious to elevate to the first executive office in the republic.]

From the *Albany Argus*.

THE RESULT IN OHIO:

A STUDY IN THE ART OF "PIPE LAYING."

The Ohio Statesman publishes a table of the returns of the state election of the 13th ult., compared with the results two years ago, noting the aggregate vote, and the increase on both sides in the two years, together with the aggregate number of males over 21 in each county last year, as appears from the enumeration then made. The result is another problem in election statistics, scarcely less difficult of solution on any principles heretofore known, than in Pennsylvania.

The entire vote thrown on the 13th ult. was 272,018—being an increase since 1838, which was as severely contested as any previous election, of 61,781. Of this increase 19,982 are democratic votes, and 41,799 federal votes. That is, the federal vote is increased enough in two years not only to neutralize Shannon's majority of 5000 and upwards in 1838, but to overlay his increase of nearly 20,000, this year, with some 16,000 to spare!

With this general result in view, nobody will be surprised to find on looking into the details, that the vote in certain counties, where some of the greatest changes in favor of whiggery have been wrought, far exceeds the whole number of resident males of the age of 21 as ascertained by the enumeration made last year. Thus—

Adams—67 more votes polled than there were males of age in the county in '39. The dem. maj. is reduced of course in 2 years 95.

Belmont—131 more votes than there were males

of age in '39, and the fed. vote has increased in 2 years, 700 more than the dem. vote, in the same time. Of course, the dem. maj. of 401 in '38, is changed to a fed. maj. of 389 in 1840.

Clinton—31 more votes than there were males of age in '39. Fed. increase 692 more than the dem. increase in 2 years, and the fed. maj. jumps up from 74 to 766 in the same time.

Delaware—[?] 587 more votes than there were males of age in '39. Fed. increase in 2 years, [?] 523 more than the dem. increase—which is of course the precise increase of the fed. maj. in the same time.

Greene—154 more votes than there were males of age in '39. Increase of the fed. maj. in 2 years 486.

Guernsey—160 more votes than males of age in '39. The dem. maj. of 162 in '38, is changed to a fed. maj. of 291 in 1840.

Knox—[?] 315 more votes than there were males of age in '39. The dem. maj. is reduced in 2 years [?] 257.

Miami—[?] 410 votes more than males of age in '39. The fed. maj. of course jumps up in two years from 343 to [?] 914.

Morgan—Excess of votes above males of age in the county in '39, 183. The dem. maj. falls in 2 years from 598 to 160.

Montgomery—[?] 259 more votes than there were males over 21 in 1839. [?] A dem. maj. of 239 changes in 2 years to a fed. maj. of 157.

Pickaway—288 more votes than males of age in '39. The dem. maj. of 120 in '38, changes to a fed. maj. of 401 in 1840.

Preble—160 more votes than males over 21 in '39. The fed. maj. increases in 2 years from 563 to 878.

Union—153 more votes than males of age in '39. Increase of the fed. maj. in 2 years 180.

AT IT ALREADY.

The N. Y. Herald of Wednesday says—"The Hon. Wm. C. Rives has been in this city several days, arranging the plans of the conservative party for the next four years, in conjunction with N. P. Tallmadge and Hugh S. Legare. Some suppose that the conservatives will be represented in the new cabinet—but this is doubtful. Mr. Clay wants the whole control of the cabinet—so does Mr. Webster—between them will be the fight."

THE BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING.—A merchant lately advertised, "A boy wanted." Next morning he found a handbox at his door, with this inscription—"How will this one answer?" On opening it, he found a chubby specimen of what he wanted, warmly done up in flannel!

ALABAMA SENATOR.—H. R. King re-elected.—The two Houses of the General Assembly of Alabama on the 17th inst. proceeded to the election of a United States Senator. Hon. Wm. R. King and Ex-Governor John Gayle, were in nomination. The vote was a strict party one, and stood for Wm. R. King, V. B., 72; John Gayle, Wm., 55.

SENATOR PRESTON, of South Carolina, it is rumored, intends to resign his seat. In that event, it is thought Mr. McDuffie would be elected to fill the vacancy.

ADMISSION OF FLORIDA.—The Tallahassee *Floridian* of the 14th ult., says that Florida will probably be admitted into the Union at the coming session of Congress.

From the *New York Evening Post*.

The voice of a majority of the people of the United States has probably declared itself in opposition to those candidates, which the democratic party have so nobly and so conscientiously sustained. The result may discourage a large portion of the honest Democracy for a time, but theirs is not the spirit to quail under a temporary defeat. Sustained by the uprightness of their motives in giving their support to the good cause, they will find the consolation of a good conscience better than the passing triumph of success. Time will soon dispel errors and misrepresentations, and test the relative value of principles maintained by themselves, and those about to be upheld by the party which is now to come into power.

There is, however, one deep and abiding cause of regret which every lover of freedom must feel acutely. The means on which our opponents accomplished their object were such as should make every American tremble for the safety of the constitution. Throughout the whole of the contest which has just terminated, more has been done to undermine the glorious fabric reared by our fathers, than we would have believed hundreds of years could have accomplished. The expansions of the paper system previous to 1836, had converted the whole nation into one vast gambling shop. Men of all trades and occupations came down into the arena to struggle like dice-players for the favors of fortune. It is not now worth while to dwell upon this state of things, disgracefully as it was to freedom; its existence is denied by no one. The revision of 1837 came with violence which never has been surpassed; but its effects, which a vicious legislation uselessly strove to avert, did not come home with their full force to the people until 1839. That year found vast numbers, awakened to the certainty of ruin, maddened into desperation and ready to become the piant instruments of designing knaves, who did not scruple to resort to all the means and appliances which operate upon the timid the indifferently honest and the desponding.

To those who have examined history with a careful eye, nothing is more rare than to find instances of the governing power refusing to gain popularity at the expense of principle. Rulers and magistrates have even been ready to favor popular delusions whenever their own ends were to be gained thereby. But it was reserved for a democratic administration to stand firm to its trust, and to maintain the ground of truth and justice in spite of the clamor in which the voice of reason was but little heard. This determination of the President and his counsellors has, it is true, lost him his place, but it has secured what is infinitely more desirable, the warm and zealous approbation of a large portion, and we confidently believe, of the more honest portion of his fellow countrymen.

Under such circumstances, the basis of our opposition to the future administration, from which our country can expect little good and much evil, is as firm as a rock. In some respects we can now

fight the good fight better and more untrammelled than we could before. We shall have both hands free, while our opponents now must hold the bag, with one, while they defend themselves with the other. Besides, change of position must inevitably bring the opposite party into change of both practice and profession, while the democracy will be where it ever has been, with truth for its foundation, honesty for its maxim, equal justice and equal laws for its object.

Perhaps no class of men will be found to rue the intoxicating fury with which they have joined in the hue and cry against the administration, so much as the merchants of this city. The re-election of Mr. Van Buren would have enabled every man of business to pursue his occupations, grounding them upon a firm and well established course of public policy. Now we are at sea again, without compass and without landmark. An Administration composed of elements so widely opposed to each other as Webster and Tallmadge in the North, Rives and Clay in the South; coming into power without declaration of principle; and owing its very existence to the desire of change, can offer no encouragement to enterprise or prudence.

THE "REIGN OF TERROR" IN PROGRESS.

The "Black cockade" and "reign of terror" party of old John Adams is truly once more in the ascendant. We but the other day recorded the attack of a federal mob upon the democratic Journal office of Cincinnati. Yesterday morning we received a letter from Cincinnati, stating that the Hon. AMOS KENDALL, who is on a visit to the west, was most brutally assailed while detained overnight in that city. The letter is under date of the 15th inst. and says:

"Mr. Kendall is now with us, having made a stop in this city to rest and renovate his health, while on a tour to visit some relatives further west. His arrival in town causes a 'mighty scrambling' among the great and knowing ones of the 'great Miami Tribes,' and they all set to, to insult and abuse him! You have undoubtedly noticed the low blackguard slang of those gentlemanly prints, the *Republican* and *Gazette*. At night, after his arrival, the house of his friend at which he stopped was attacked by a band of rabid whig ruffians, and himself, his friend and family badly and brutally insulted with hisses, groans and unseemly noises on musical instruments, threats, &c. &c.!! Thus they have begun—and such may the democracy of America expect (from the tantalizing monied aristocracy who have again stole the ascendancy at the ballot box) until we shall again awaken and come forth to the help and release of our now shackled country."

This, too, at the very door of the PRESIDENT ELECT! What a commentary on the benign era promised us! What a "second Washington" is this come to rule us!

BUT WORSE AND WORSE—AN ATTEMPT TO DEMOLISH AND BURN THE POST-OFFICE AT XENIA, OHIO, BY A BRITISH WHIG MOB!!

A friend gives us the following horrible details of an attempt to destroy the Post-office at Xenia.—These fiends in human shape were happily frustrated in their hellish designs.

"On Friday night, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, the Post-office in this place was besieged by a federal mob numbering, large and small, near one hundred. It was led on by three or four leading federalists of this place. They attempted to force open the doors and windows, both of the front and back part of the office. In this attempt they failed. Lighted squibs were then thrust into the letter box and key hole, and under the door, evidently with the unwholesome design of setting it on fire! During the whole of these operations, the mob kept up a noise by groaning, hissing and singing. At this time, however, I forbear giving names or particulars, as the whole affair will be legally investigated by a grand jury which will be in session on Monday next."

Truly may we be said to be "in the midst of a revolution," and it can scarcely be said to be "bloodless as yet." Thousands of honest men who voted the federal ticket through a mistaken idea of the questions at issue, will desert a party that thus tramples under foot the laws of the country, and all propriety as citizens.—*Ohio Statesman*.

INCREASE OF VOTES.

The Federal system of "pipe laying" multiplies votes in a remarkable manner. Massachusetts has given a total of 129,000 votes, which is an increase of nearly 20,000 over any previous ballot. New York, including the "infected district," has given at least 410,000, which is an excess over any former vote of 35,000. Pennsylvania has given 290,000, which is more by 40,000 than she ever gave before. Ohio has given more votes than there are taxable inhabitants in the State, as has also Kentucky and Vermont. It will be remembered that in the list of taxable inhabitants is contained not only the name of every person authorized to vote, but also the names of hundreds of children, widows, &c. whose property, although taxed, does not entitle them to the right of suffrage. In the three last States mentioned above, the vote was never equal to the tax list, but this year we find it swelling to thousands above it. Looney's patent works well.—*N. Y. Standard*.

BANKS IN OHIO.

The Report of the State Auditor showing the condition of the Banks of Ohio on the 30th Sept. is before us. We glanced hastily over it, the first attraction "for the public eye" is

THE LAST TURN OF THE SCREW!

The thirty-three banks there reported have